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sign) upon Blood yet warm, as it came from the Animal, viz. That by putting into it a little Aqua-fortis, or Oyl of Vitriol, or Spirit of Salt, (these being the most usual Acid Menstruum) the Blood not only would presently lose its pure colour, and become of a dirty one, but in a trice be also coagulated; whereas if some fine Urinous spirit, abounding in Volatil Salt, such as the Spirit of Sal Armoniack, were mingled with the warm Blood, it would not only not curdle it, or imbaste its Colour, but make it look rather more florid than before, and both keep it fluid, and preserve it from putrefaction for a long time.

This Experiment I devis'd, among other things, to shew the Amicableleness of Volatil Spirits to the Blood. And I remember, 'twas so much taken notice of, that some very inquisitive Members of the Society came presently to me, and desired me to acquaint them more particularly with it; which I readily did, though afterwards I made some further Observations about the same Experiments, that I had no occasion to relate.

This having been so publickly done, though I shall not say, that Signor Fracassati may not have hit, as well as I, upon the Experiments published in his Name, yet there is so little difference between the warm Blood of an Animal out of his Veins and in them, that 'tis not very improbable, that he may have had some imperfect Rumour of our Experiment without knowing whence it came, and so may, without any disingenuity, have thence taken a hint to make and publish what now is English'd in the Transactions. If it be thought fit, that any mention be made of what I related so long since, I think I can send you some other Circumstances belonging to it: For I remember, I tried it with other Liquors (as Spirit of Wine, Oyl of Tartar, Oyl of Turpentine) and I think also I can send you some Remarks upon the Colour of the upper part of the Blood. And I shall on this occasion add, in reference to Anatomical matters in general, that after I saw how favourably the usefulness of Experimental Philosophy was receiv'd, I was invited to enlarge it in another Edition; and for that, I provided divers Anatomical as well as other Experiments, and designed many more, so that I have by me divers things that would not, perhaps, be unwelcome to Anatomists, &c.

An Observation about the Epiploon, or the double Membrane, which covers the Entrails of Animals, and is filled with Fat.

This Observation should have been added to those that were publish'd in Number

ber 27. and made by Fracassati and Malpighi; for it is contain'd in an Exercitation *De Omento*, annexed to the *Tetras Anatomicarum Epistolarum Marcelli Malpighii* and *Caroli Fracassati de Lingua & Cerebro*, printed in Bononia. Since it was then omitted, it was thought worth the inserting now, viz.

THe *Epiploon*, being look'd upon by a good Microscope, is like a great Sack full of abundance of other small Sacks, which do inclose gatherings of *Grease* or *Fat*. There are many Vessels which may be call'd *Adipous* or *Fatty*, which issue out of this *Membrane*, and spreading themselves all over the Body, convey *Fat* to it, just as the Arteries carry the Blood all over the same. Wherever is *Fat* or *Grease*, there is found store of these little *Sacks*, wherein that is inclosed; whence it is, that in lean and emaciated Bodies, instead of *Fat*, you find nothing but *Skins*.

The structure of these *small Sacks*, and of the *adipous Vessels*, sufficiently sheweth, that the *Fat* is not formed accidentally out of the thick Vapours of the Blood, as is the common belief: Nor is its chief use to foment the natural Heat; but it seems rather to conduce to the allaying of the *Acrimony* of the *Salts*, that are in the *Blood* and the *Serosties*. And indeed (*saith this Author*) lean persons, and those whose *Epiploon* hath been cut, are more subject than others to *Rheumatisms*, *Lienterries*, and the like diseases that are caused by the *sharpness* of the *Humours*. And those that are *fat*, are not so easily seized on by them, in regard the *Acrimony* of the *Serosties* is corrected by the mixture of the *Fat*, just as the sharpest *Lixivium* will lose its force, if *Oyl* be mingled therewith.

Some Hortulan Communications about the curious engraving of Oranges and Lemons, or Citrons, upon one another's Trees, and of one Individual Fruit, half Orange and b. If Lemon growing on such Trees, &c.

1. We have here *Orange-trees*, (*saith the Intelligence from Florence*) that bear a fruit, which is *Citron* on one side, and *Orange* on the other. They have not been brought hither out of other Countries, and they are now much propagated by Engrafting.

2. This was lately confirmed to us by a very ingenious *English Gentleman*, who asserted, that himself not only had seen, but bought of them *An. 1660.* in *Paris*, whither they had been sent by *Genoa Merchants*; and that on some *Trees* he had found an *Orange* on